

CALIFORNIA GARDEN



... In This Number ...

PREMIUM LIST—Fall Flower Show
La Rosa de Castilla . . . By Ruth R. Nelson
California—the Garden Paradise of the Union
By Eric Walther

AUGUST, 1932

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1932

No. 14

PREMIUM LIST

Twenty-sixth Annual Fall Flower Show, Saturday and Sunday August 20 and 21, 1932,
Main Plaza, Balboa Park, Opening Saturday 2 p. m., Admission 25c

SECTION A—AMATEURS

Dahlias

Class

- * 1. Best Collection of Dahlias, one of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
- 2. Best Three Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 3. Best Three Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 4. Best Three Blooms Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 5. Best Three Blooms Miniature Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 6. Best Three Blooms Fancy or Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 7. Best Three Blooms Peony, one or more varieties.
- 8. Best Three Blooms Pompon, one or more varieties.
- 9. Best Three Blooms Show, one or more varieties.
- 10. Best Three Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, one or more varieties.
- 11. Best Three Blooms, Single, one or more varieties.
- 12. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, one bloom each variety.
- 13. Best Collection Semi-Cactus, one bloom each variety.
- 14. Best Collection Decorative, one bloom each variety.
- 15. Best Collection Peony, one bloom each variety.
- 16. Best Collection "Charm" Dahlias (miniature dahlias of peony-flowered type) three blooms each variety.
- 17. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
- 18. Best Collection Show, one bloom each variety.

19. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, three blooms each variety.

20. Best Collection Single, three blooms each variety.

* 21. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias, in Show, use of other foliage permitted. Trophy, Dahlia Tubers from H. Lodge. Value \$5.00.

* 22. Most Artistic Arrangement Vase or Bowl of Dahlias.

* **DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES** San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

SECTION B—Open to All Competition

Dahlias

* 23. Best Keeping Dahlia, excepting Pompon and show varieties, judged at 2 P. M. last day of show. No preservative treatment allowed.

24. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.

* 25. Best Collection Unregistered Seedlings.

Trophy, Two Tubers, Jane Cowl Dahlias from H. Lodge.

26. Best 1931 Seedling.

27. Best 1932 Seedling.

28. Most Artistic Basket of Pompons in Show, use of other foliage permitted.

* 29. Dahlia Cup for best six blooms, one bloom each of six classes, one bloom only in each vase. No Pompons.

* 30. Best Six Blooms, six varieties, California productions. Names attached. Harris Seed Company Cup.

* One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.

* Largest bloom exhibited at show. Trophy, Tuber of Mrs. Alfred B. Seal. Dahlia, Samuel Newsom Dahlia Farm.

SECTION C—PROFESSIONALS

Dahlias

- * 31. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
- 32. Best Display of Dahlias, not less than six varieties.
- 33. Best Six Blooms, any variety.
- 34. Best Six Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 35. Best Six Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 36. Best Six Blooms Collarettes, one or more varieties.
- 37. Best Six Blooms Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 38. Best Six Blooms of Fancy Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 39. Best Six Blooms Peony, one or more varieties.
- 40. Best Six Blooms Pompons, one or more varieties.
- 41. Best Six Blooms Show, one or more varieties.
- 42. Best Six Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, one or more varieties.
- 43. Best Collection Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each variety.
- 44. Best Collection Semi-Cactus, one bloom each variety.
- 45. Best Collection Collarettes, one bloom each variety.
- 46. Best Collection Decorative, one bloom each variety.
- 47. Best Collection Fancy or Variegated, one bloom each variety.
- 48. Best Collection Peony Flowered, one bloom each variety.
- 48A. Best Collection "Charm" Dahlias (miniature dahlia of peony-flowered type) three blooms each variety.
- 49. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
- 50. Best Collection Show, one bloom each variety.
- 51. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, three blooms each.
- 52. Best Collection Single Dahlias, three blooms each variety.
- 53. Best Collection of California Dahlias, twelve blooms, twelve varieties.
- * 54. Best Largest Collection Registered Varieties. Names attached.

SECTION D—AMATEURS

Zinnias

- * 55. Best Collection of Zinnias.
- 56. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
- 57. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, White or white shades.
- 58. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
- 59. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
- 60. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
- 61. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
- 62. Best Three Blooms, any other color.
- 63. Best Three Blooms, picotte type.
- 64. Best Twenty-five Blooms Zinnias, small Mexican.
- 65. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
- 66. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias, greenery allowed.
- 67. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias, greenery allowed.
- * ZINNIA SWEEPSTAKES. San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal.

SECTION E—AMATEURS

General

- 68. Best Collection Asters, double type.
- 69. Best Collection Asters, single type.
- 70. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Asters, any variety.
- 71. Best Arranged Basket of Asters, any variety, greenery allowed.
- * 72. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
- * 73. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
- 74. Best arranged basket of flowers in Shades of Yellow.
- 75. Best arranged basket of flowers in Shades of Pink.
- 75A. Best arranged basket of flowers in Shades of Lavender and Blue.
- 76. Best Display of African Marigolds.
- 77. Best Display of French Marigolds.
- 78. Best Display of Single Petunias.
- 79. Best Display of Double Petunias.
- 80. Best Collection of Perennials, not less than six varieties.
- 81. Best Collection of Annual, not less than six varieties.
- 82. Best Display of Any Other Flower Not Otherwise Classified.
- 83. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous tall growing Begonias.

84. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous low growing Begonias.
85. Best One Specimen Potted Fibrous Begonia.
86. Best Collection of Potted Tuberous Begonias.
87. Best One Specimen Potted Tuberous Begonia.
88. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptable.
89. Best Collection of Ferns.
90. Best Decorative House Plant.
91. Best Flowering Vine (flowers and foliage).
92. Best Collection of Cut Sprays Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
93. Best Collection Coleus.
94. Best New Flower or Plant not before exhibited.
95. Best Exhibit of Water Lilies.

SECTION F—GENERAL

Open to All Competition

- * 96. Still life flower pictures in shadow boxes.
- * 96A. Best arrangement of flowers in copper or brass container.
97. Best French Bouquet.
98. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, grown in pot or other receptacle.
- * 99. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
100. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
101. Best Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
102. Best Collection Cut Ferns, three leaves of kind.
103. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
104. Best Hanging Basket other than fern.
105. Best Exhibit of summer flowering lilies.
106. Best Display of Gladiolas.
- *107. Best Collection of Fuchsias.
- *108. Best Display of Cacti.
- *109. Best Display of Succulents.
- *110. Best arranged Rock Garden.
- *111. Best Dish of Growing Succulents and Cacti.
- *111A. Best miniature garden; limit 18x24 inches.

SECTION G—PROFESSIONALS

General

- *112 Best Collection of Decorative Plants

- and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
113. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for garden use.
114. Best Three Trees suitable for lawn.
115. Best Ten Vines.
116. Best Specimen Sword Fern.
117. Best Specimen Fern Other than Sword Fern.
118. Best Decorative Plant for House.
119. Best New Plant or Flower not exhibited before.
120. Best Collection of Potted Petunias.
121. Best Collection of Zinnias.
122. Best Collection of Asters.
- *123. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
124. Best Arranged Basket of Gladiolas.
125. Best Exhibit of summer flowering lilies.
126. Best Exhibit of Water Lilies.
- *127. Best Civic or Service Display of Plants and Flowers; Quality and Arrangement to be main points.
128. Best Exhibit of Garden Pottery (limit 20 pieces).

- * **OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW.** San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

RULES

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of the first day of the Show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.
2. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
3. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
4. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
5. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
6. Exhibits are, from the commencement

of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed during or after the close of the Show without the authority of the officials in charge.

7. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
 8. All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in class 127 excepted from this rule.)
 9. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
 10. All Exhibitors must place their names on containers for identification.
 11. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the Show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
 12. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.
 13. Baskets and vases will be judged for arrangement and quality of blooms.
 14. No professional or no amateur directly or indirectly connected with a professional shall enter an amateur class.
 15. Class 110, ROCK GARDENS to be judged on the following points: Arrangements and effectiveness, 40%; adaptability of material 20%; distinctiveness 15%; quality of material 15%; color effect 10%.
- * Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW

An Amateur is one who does not engage in horticulture or gardening for profit and who is not directly or indirectly connected with one who engages in horticulture or gardening for profit.

A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.

A Collection is a variety of kinds brought together.

Dahlias will be judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:

Color	20
Stem and Foliage	25
Substance	15
Form	20
Size	20
	<hr/>
	100

FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Dahlias—Classes 1-54—Mrs. Geo. Gardner, Phone Bayview 0346 M. Mrs. Geo. Spurbek, Phone Randolph 5271.

Zinnias—Classes 55-67 and 121—Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibbs, Phone Hill. 1550 J.

Asters—Classes 68-71, 76-79 and 122—Mrs. Rawson Pickard, Phone Hill. 4064 W.

Collection Annuals, Collection Perennials, Flowers Not Otherwise Classified, Flowering Shrubs, Flowering Vines, Coleus, Water Lilies, Summer Flowering Lilies, Gladiolas, Fuschias, Cacti, Succulents—Classes 80-82, 91-95, 105-110, 125 and 126 Mr. W. H. Hutchings and Mrs. D. Roul. Phone Hill. 4636.

Lathhouse Subjects, Decorative Plants—Classes 83-90, 98 and 104—Mrs. John Burnham, Phone Bayview 0367.

Baskets, Vases, Bowls, Dishes, French Bouquets—Classes 72-75A, 96A, 97, 123 and 124—Miss Etta Schweider and Mrs. R. Morrison, Phone Hill. 4950.

Still Life Flower Pictures—Class 96—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, Phone Main 7049.

Miniature Gardens and Dish Gardens—Classes 111 and 111A—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Phone Hill. 4026 J.

Professionals—Mr. Walter Birch, Phone Main 0842.

Floor Plans and Judges—Mr. John Morley.

Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

Gate Receipts—Mr. John Bakkers.

Nomenclature—Mr. Jerribeck.

General Chairman—Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Phone Hill. 1550 J.

PLANNING AND PLANTING THE HOME GARDEN

By PAULINE MURRAY

In these distressful days many discouraged folk are finding solace in garden making, for it is well known that puttering about in a garden is balm for a grieved soul.

Here is a book which will help the determined dabbler to evolve his hobby and to relieve his tired spirit without seriously damaging an already too slim budget. With the help of *Planning and Planting the Home Garden* (Orange Judd Publishing Co. \$3.50) his first steps will be more than gropings and some of the pitfalls which lurk for the amateur gardener may be avoided. Many a dollar will be saved if the simple lessons in these pages are properly understood and applied. And those moments of shame and regret which inevitably follow rash landscaping need never be endured.

The authoress, Pauline Murray, has made a very successful effort to help those people who feel the need of a garden and yet cannot afford to put the job into the hands of a landscape architect. While the book is written chiefly from experience of cold-climate gardens, the essential ideas of garden construction which it contains are just as applicable in California, even though the plant material and plant treatment may be necessarily somewhat different.

It suggests points which will probably never have occurred to the beginner. It intimates, first, that a time of meditation should precede any overt acts of garden-making. Then it brings up the problems which fill this contemplative period and disposes of them with the foresight of a seasoned gardener.

The prime importance of a good layout is emphasized and the neophyte is adjured to make a plan, study it and experiment with it. On this subject the many sketches are most helpful and the numerous good photographs valuable in carrying across the idea. One is told when and what to plant and how to plant it. Trees, shrubs and vines—those bones of the garden—are given due importance and the beginner is shown how to make with them a dignified framework to build upon, instead of an amorphous medley, which will ruin subsequent work.

Perennials, chief padding of the garden's skeleton, are thoroughly discussed and annuals and bulbs, the fillers, are given due attention. The rose garden has its chapter, likewise the rock garden, the pool and the wall garden.

Few garden books cover the subject so completely and so satisfactorily. No matter what the problem, there is something here to help solve it. Mrs. Murray realizes the importance of the children's garden and treats it wisely and fully. Kitchen gardens and garden furnishings have not been omitted.

The book does not stop at constructive work. When the excitement which attends all creative endeavor is at an end there always follows a more or less drab period of getting going and keeping going. The word "maintenance" seems today to mean just about what "dishwashing" has always

meant to the housekeeper. All these duties: fertilizers, pruning, spraying, propagation—are contained in the volume, and many an odd bit of information besides.

The garden calendar, so often omitted from a garden book, is the final section, and though not adapted to our own gardens, is interesting. If it does nothing else for you it will (if you have gardened in the East) at least cause you to give thanks that we are spared the winter chores which attend flower growers in that section: the mulching and protecting of autumn, the struggle to achieve early blooms and to continue them into the high tide of spring flowering.

LESTER ROWNTREE,
Carmel, California.

A NEW BOOK

"City and Suburban Gardening" is the title of a book just off the press, which is so delightfully written, that after reading it, one wants to get out doors at once and dig in the nice clean earth; plant seeds, and watch the little plants grow to maturity, which sprout from their brown bosoms.

Most writers of garden books, especially men, show an utter lack of sentiment in what they have to say on the subject. Cold hard facts, only that and nothing more. No enthusiasm, no sentiment, no vision, no ideals. Not so in this case. The author, Chesla C. Sherlock weaves a thread of sentiment into the fabric of the subject, that is so rich, so beautiful, that the little volume is delicious reading. I quote from its preface:

"The most interesting and encouraging sign of the times is the widespread popularity of gardening. Find a gardener and you have found one who knows where to dig for happiness . . . After all, what could be more fitting than that *Man and Woman*, in their search for happiness together, should return at last to the garden—the original Paradise? It is a great, clean, healthful hobby. It makes us, in truth, Creators, laboring in the Divine workshop—Creators of beauty

Sometimes I fancy I see the footsteps of Divinity in my garden. The garden is the supreme altar of faith. Here man, by taking thought may add to his stature. And I say Woman add to her beauty.

The illustrations are profuse and helpful to the amateur. It is intended for the Eastern gardener. Most of the subjects named would be misfits in a Southern California garden, but the fundamentals of gardening apply alike to all sections of the country. I shall close this review of the book with what the Author says of the Columbine.

"Dainty little Columbine, what a coquette you are! Tall and slender, and graceful as 'sweet sixteen', you dance your dance on your own dainty carpet of feathery green. You are always neat and prim, and a wee bit old fashioned for all your rouge and color. Your long, pointed coiffure, with your hair put up over your ears only makes us love the color of your cheeks the more. You bring us hints of our own youth, and we, too, would laugh and dance with you on your feathery green."

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P. D. B.

The California Garden

Editor
Silas B. Osborn
Associate Editor
Walter S. Merrill

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REPORT OF JULY MEETING

The July meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was well attended in spite of the rival attraction, the Summer Symphony held in the organ pavilion. A most scholarly talk on trees was given by Lewis A. Wamsley who is best known in San Diego for his large cactus and succulent gardens. In explaining his interest in trees it was discovered that Mr. Wamsley for many years was connected with street planning commissions. He was Superintendent of Parks in San Bernardino and is a member of the board of directors of the National Park Executives who are sponsoring a nation wide tree planting movement. Mr. Wamsley by carefully describing the structure of trees proved how they provide health, comfort, and beauty for a community. He presented a well thought out plan for well ordered street tree planting and recommended that a committee be formed to prepare suggestions for ordinances under the new city charter.

Miss Kate O. Sessions completed a fine program with her usual charming description of specimen plants.

LAWN "BROWN PATCH" REMEDIES SUGGESTED

One of the most troublesome diseases of lawns is "brown patch," a fungous disease which makes its appearance in the summer. It spreads quickly from a small spot and kills the grass. Lawn specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise fighting this disease with chemicals, with different grasses, and with careful watering.

In an established lawn infected with brown patch the department advises applying an ounce of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) to each 1000 square feet of lawn. This may be dissolved in water or mixed with fine soil in sufficient quantities for even distribution. The lawn should be well watered immediately after the chemical is applied to prevent burning. This treatment should be repeated every time the disease appears. A mixture of an ounce of bichloride of mercury and 2 ounces of calomel applied in the same manner is more lasting than the bichloride alone. Several commercial preparations also serve the same purpose. Before treating, however, one should make sure that the brown patch is the result of disease and not due to drying out or some other cause.

Brown patch attacks chiefly bent grass, and to a less extent the fescues. As a means of reducing the damage from the disease the department advises seeding lawns with Kentucky bluegrass where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable or with a mixture of 9 parts of bluegrass, 9 parts of Chewings' fescue, and 2 parts of redtop.

Brown patch may appear overnight in a lawn. It spreads most in damp, moist weather. Watering the lawn in the morning checks the spread of the disease and creates a less favorable condition for it.

AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

The Coronado Street Car line has a very ornamental strip of parking on each side of the track, shrubs in variety and generous plantings of gay annuals, colorful lantanas and considerable blue plumbago.

The plumbago sections are eight feet wide by twelve to sixteen feet in length and in the spring were severely cut down to within one foot of the ground. As a result it is now eighteen to twenty-four inches high, very level and a mass of blooms. The low area so full of flowers is extremely effective, and is a decidedly good suggestion for the use of this rampant growing plumbago, which so soon gets beyond bounds. Its pale blue flowers, in four-inch heads, spread over so large a space is a real success.

K. O. SESSIONS.

CORRECTION

In the June issue, Eric Walther's list of novelties growing in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, listed mesembryanthemum spectabile, this should have been M. Speciosum.—Editor.

THE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER GARDEN

By WALTER BIRCH

August and September being two heavy seeding months in the flower garden, we must think of the proper care of these seeds, so as not to be disappointed in the results obtained.

For out of doors sowing it is important that you select a well protected location, not exposed to wind or full sun. The ground should be spaded up and thoroughly pulverized, so as not to leave any air pockets in the soil, which should be of a uniform dampness, and lightly tamped down. When dry enough rake thoroughly about two inches deep, pulverizing to a very fine surface, then level off and press lightly with a smooth board of a convenient size. The seeds can now be sown and pressed in the ground. In covering use a mixture of leaf mould, sand and fine garden soil thoroughly mixed, using just enough to cover the seeds. Water very carefully with a very fine spray, otherwise you will wash the seeds out, and remember that if you let the surface dry out, for even a short time, you kill the seed germs, and the results will be unsatisfactory.

After the seedlings have made two or three leaves they may be pricked off into another bed, and when ready to transplant to where they are to grow, be sure that they are good and strong, and remove very carefully with a small ball of dirt. Or, if you want extra strong plants properly established, that should grow one hundred per cent, prick off your young plants from ground or flats into two and a half inch pots and transplant into garden after they become hardened and well established in these pots. For the average home garden it is usually more satisfactory to either sow your seeds in flats in a lath house or airy out building, or buy your plants ready for setting out from a reliable seed store, where you are sure that the quality of the seed used, will give you satisfactory flowers. If you use the flats they should be of convenient size and about three inches deep, the soil being composed of sand, leaf mould and good garden soil. Mix thoroughly and firm soil after placing in flats, and cover the seed as directed for out of door planting. Keep shaded until seeds come up, and keep soil moist, not wet, this is important.

The following seeds can be planted now.

Of the many flowers that can be planted now there are none more popular than Pansies, and the best Giant Strains from both Europe and America can be obtained in San Diego. Pansies like most flower seeds are not hard to grow if they are given close attention, and do best in boxes or a seed frame, until strong enough to go in the open ground.

Cinerarias are most successful in San Diego, and are splendid for shady locations, our prize strain which comes from Howard and Smith, are wonderful in size and gorgeous in coloring.

Calendula or Dwarf Marigold, is very easy to grow and blooms for many months of the year. Radio and Campfire or Sensation are two of the best strains.

Antirrhinums or Snapdragons are one of our most white flowers. The Maximum type are very tall with flowers of magnificent size and coloring, being particularly adapted for groups or backgrounds. The Majus type is of medium

height and produces large flowers of many wonderful shades.

Phlox Drummondii, sow in flats or where it is to bloom.

Stocks, a splendid winter and spring bloomer, very fragrant and coming in many attractive colors. The Early Giant Imperial type is now generally conceded to be the best. It grows from twenty-four to thirty inches tall, of branching habit and large flowers.

Sweet Peas, for best success the ground should be deeply spaded with a liberal allowance of well rotted manure. Sow in a shallow trench six inches deep, covering seed about one inch. Supply supports for peas to climb on, chicken wire is good. As the plants grow, fill in your furrow until level. Water by furrow as spraying is hard on the flowers, although in case of aphids attacking the vines, a good strong spraying will clean them up.

Poppies, sow all the annual varieties where they are to grow, but remember all seeds planted in the open ground should be protected from the birds, or they will get the young plants, sometimes so quickly, that unless you are observant, you think the young plants hadn't even started!

Larkspur, tall Double Stock Flowered is the most planted, coming in many beautiful colors. They are fine for beds and backgrounds.

Aquilegia or Columbine, the long double spurred varieties are beautiful, should be grown in partial shade.

Coreopsis Lanceolata, fine cut flowers.

Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids, blooms being long spikes of many beautiful shades of blue, including sapphire, turquoise, indigo and intervening shades, are splendid as a cut flower and last for days.

There are many other seeds of annuals and perennials that can be planted now. Ask for our free Planting Chart or Catalogue and get posted, those of you who are inexperienced.

TIPUANA SPECIOSA AND OTHER TREES

Tipuana speciosa is a tree at my nursery in Pacific Beach about eight years old, and was received from the United States Bureau of Plant Importations at Washington, D. C.

It has a spread of forty feet, is fully eighteen feet high and during late June and July was in full bloom. The color is a dark lemon yellow, the flowers a half-inch in diameter, rather flat and in short sprays of terminal bunches. It is a native of Brazil and the foliage is like a coarse leafed locust. It belongs to the great pea family, but its one seeded pod is like a large "Maple Key" two and one-half inches long. Its rapidity of growth and its very spreading shape makes it a desirable large tree as a companion for the lovely blue flowering Jacaranda and blooms about the same time or a little later. The evergreen small leafed Elm from China is first choice for a fine shade tree and this Tipuana is a close second. The leaves fall quickly in March and April, and within a month it is in full foliage and bud.

The Jacaranda is our most colorful tree and this now is an excellent mate. Grevillea robusta blooms well in June, flower sprays, are flat as a hand and dark orange. The Grevillea sheds its large fern like leaves continually and so is in disrepute with the tidy homeowner.

K. O. SESSIONS.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers

La Rosa de Castilla

By RUTH R. NELSON

La rosa de Castilla, the rose of Castile, is an old-time flower which many around-the-world readers of this magazine may never have seen. So, let us go with Charles Francis Saunders into the little old-fashioned garden of Doña Margarita, who was "none of your Sonoreñas (Mexican peons from Sonora), but real Spanish on both sides of the house, her father Don Miguel once the owner of three square leagues of land on the outskirts of Los Angeles." Doña Margarita's was an "unkempt bit of garden, without grace of arrangement, but amazingly full of flowers reminiscent of the old time."

"Yes, Señor," said the little old lady, "it is always las flores de ántes, the old time flowers, that grow best for me . . . Now this", and they stopped before a robust rosebush, rather coarse of leaf, bearing touseled pink blooms that were very fragrant, such an old, old-fashioned rose as modern gardens would not tolerate . . . "Now this is the Castillian rose, la rosa de Castilla. In old times this was the most favorite of roses, and was in all the gardens. Sometimes it bloomed white, too; and in winter, when the weather was mild, it would bloom again—and so sweet to smell. This was the rose that . . . the Americans who came and settled (in California) found blooming everywhere—la rosa de Castilla. And it was good for medicine, too. We made a wash from it for bad eyes, and a salve for the hands when the skin was sore."

To this description Mr. Saunders then adds that "Through the kindness of Professor C. S. Sargent to whom a specimen of this rose was sent, the rose of Castile has been identified as *Rosa gallica*, a species of many forms cultivated in Europe for centuries. It is in the same class with the famous Damask rose of our grandmother's gardens everywhere."

For many long years the sweet-scented rose of Castile also held unique distinction as the only imported flower in all of California, whence many cuttings of the plant had been sent from Spain. During those early years it also entered with its exquisite sweetness into one of the most romantic episodes which have ever taken place in the entire history of the state, the story of which has been so charmingly told by Gertrude Atherton in her classic novel "Rezánov."

Perhaps none of the treasured rose gardens of California, today, can boast of a rose having such poignant fragrance that its delicate sweetness would live on, in the heart of a great man, while impatient love and burning ambition led him across stormy northern seas, to endure fever and deadly fatigue while he pushed doggedly onward through long weary miles of Siberian snows to final rest in a barren room where his last conscious thought was of the daintily scented Castillian roses which his loved one wore ever at her breast and in her dark hair.

But thus, in 1806, did the exquisite fragrance of the roses of Castile follow after His Excellency, Privy Counsellor and Grand Chamberlain Baron Rezánov, late Ambassador to the Court of Japan, Plenipotentiary of the Russo-American Fur Com-

pany, Imperial Inspector of the extreme eastern and northwestern American dominions of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander First, Emperor of all the Russias. It was as the Tsar's representative that Rezánov had sailed his ship, the *Juno* into San Francisco Bay, for the purpose of buying foodstuffs from the Californians for the starving slaves who served his great fur company at Sitka. He came also to arrange, if possible, a treaty by which his colonies could be provisioned twice a year with the bountiful products of New Spain. Rezánov's further purpose in coming to California (as disclosed by his own correspondence) involved a definite intention of annexing to Russia the entire western coast of North America, so that emigration from the parent country could be encouraged on a large scale.

However, the laws of Spain forbade her colonies to trade with foreign powers, and had it not been for the great love which grew up between Rezánov and Concha Arguello, daughter of the Commandante and the reigning beauty of California, even the purchase of the needed cargo of food would have been impossible for the powerful Russian to arrange. As it was, six long weeks elapsed ere the *Juno's* cargo had been exchanged, and during this time the polished courtier, already past forty years of age, suddenly and unwillingly, found himself deeply in love with the sixteen-year-old Concha Arguello, an unawakened woman still "hidden away in the depths of her lovely shell, like the deep color within the tight Castillian rosebuds that always opened so slowly."

Coming out of the cold, stormy north, and so lately frustrated in a humiliating embassy to Japan, Rezánov's arrival in sunny California was like an entrance into Paradise. And ever, through the swift episodes of this intriguing story as told by Mrs. Atherton, there creeps the scent of Castillian roses. They were blooming on every wall and in every one of those early San Francisco gardens; and Concha Arguello chose to wear them in her hair.

When Rezánov first sat beside the beautiful Concha, and at her entreaty disclosed the urgent needs of his colonists, Concha disguised the seriousness of their conversation (which was being carried on under the watchful eyes of Father Arbella), by coquettishly tossing the Castillian rose which she wore at her breast, to Rezánov.

"If you can hoodwink a Spanish priest, and manipulate a Governor who has won the confidence of the most suspicious court in Europe, what fortune can there be for a barbarian of the north, a defenseless man who has not seen a charming woman for three years?" asked Rezánov, as he divested the rose of its thorns and many little tight buds and thrust the stem underneath the Star of St. Ann.

"But Rezánov was uneasy on more scores than one . . . He had never wasted a moment on a chit before . . . And the pressing half of his mission he had confided to Concha. No man knew better than he the value of a tactful, witty woman in the political dilemmas of life; more than one had given him devoted service, nor ever yet had he made a

mistake. After several hours spent in the society of the clever, politic and dissatisfied Concha, he came to the conclusion, however, that he could trust her completely.

"And when Rezánov had given her a practical explanation of his reasons for coming to California, Concha gave him advice as practical in return; sound advice which he promptly accepted.

"The Mission San Francisco de Assisi stood at the head of a great valley about a league from the Presidio, and facing the eastern hills. And close to the Mission, on whose land they were built, were the comfortable adobe homes of the few Spanish pioneers that preferred the bracing north to the monotonous warmth of the south. Some of these houses were long and rambling, others built about a court; all were surrounded by a high wall enclosing a garden where the Castilian roses grew even more luxuriantly than at the Presidio. The walls, like the houses, were white, and on some of these the roses had been trained to form a border along the top, in a fashion that reminded Resánov of the pink-edged walls of Fiesole.

"The white tiled church and the long line of rooms adjoining were built of adobe with no effort at grandeur, but with a certain noble simplicity of outline that harmonized not only with the lofty reserve of the hills, but with the innocent hope of creating a soul in the lowliest of human bipeds. The Indians of San Francisco were as immedicable as they were hideous; but the fathers belabored them with sticks and heaven with prayer, and had so far succeeded, that if as yet they had sown piety no higher than the knees, they had trained some twelve hundred pairs of hands to useful service . . . All lived a life of unwilling industry: cleaning and combing wool, spinning, weaving, manufacturing chocolate, grinding corn between stones, making shoes, fashioning the simple garments worn by priest and Indian. Near the main group of Mission buildings was the Rancheria where the Indian families lived in eight long rows of isolated huts. On the right was a graveyard, with little in it as yet but rose trees.

"Rezánov's interest and admiration for Concha deepened . . . There were moments when she floated before his inner vision as the embodiment of the world's beauty. Nor ever had there been a woman born more elaborately equipped for the position of a public man's mate, nor more ingenerate, perhaps with the power to turn earth into heaven."

"*Dios de mi alma!* What will they say? A heretic! If Mt. Tamalpais fell into the sea it would not make so great a sensation in this California of ours where civilized man exists but to drive heathen souls into the one true Church", exclaimed Concha when the final moment of Resánov's surrender arrived.

"You would not become a Catholic?" she asked.

"Not even for you", he replied.

And for this reason Rezánov must hasten from California, pledged to return to Concha just so soon as he could journey to St. Petersburg, obtain letters from the Tsar, and then proceed post-haste to Rome and Madrid where he must win the blessing of the pope and also the consent of the King of Spain, before his marriage could take place. It was a journey which would require at least two years.

"But I wish to marry at once", Resánov had

exclaimed, yet glowed to his fingertips when he learned that the Governor had finally consented to hold in exchange the Juno's cargo for the provisions so vitally needed by Resánov's starving colonists at Sitka. (Copyrighted)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A RARE TREE

In the garden of Mr. George Marston and Mr. Frank Strausser may be seen a very interesting tree, calley *Castanospermum australe* (Moreton-Bay-Chestnut or Black Bean). It has large odd pinnate leaves with eleven to fifteen broad oblong leaflets to five inches long. In late July and early August they are in blossom, these flowers are in loose racemes to six inches long, when the flowers first open they are a yellowish color, this changes to orange and later becomes reddish. The seed pods which come later will be nearly cylindrical in form from eight to nine inches in length, each pod containing four or five globular seeds about the size of a chestnut. The reason they are called chestnuts is from the flavor of the seeds. In Australia the seeds are roasted and eaten by the natives. Last year the tree in Mr. Marston's garden bore several large, very attractive pods.

C. I. JERABEK.

ERNEST H. WILSON, PLANT HUNTER

With a List of His Most Important Introductions and Where to Get Them

By EDWARD I. FARRINGTON

(The Stratford Co., Boston, 1931; \$2.50)

This little book is an appraisal—more than that, an appreciation—of the life and work of the late Ernest H. Wilson, from the pen of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mr. Farrington's long and intimate association with Wilson, both in the organization named and in the publication of the well-known journal, "Horticulture," together with the warm and admiring friendship which he entertained for that noted explorer, have peculiarly fitted him for this undertaking. We are therefore not disappointed in opening a volume of permanency in value quite disproportionate to its size. It contains a short account of Wilson's life and travels, a summary of his accomplishments, an estimate of Wilson as scientist, author, and man, and in the later pages a succession of useful compilations, including a bibliography of Wilson's writings, an annotated list of the more important plants introduced by Wilson into occidental cultivation, a list of present sources of supply of Wilsonian plants in the trade, and a useful chronology. Wilson's intellectual versatility is repeatedly stressed, the biographer feeling that some of his works, notably "China, Mother of Gardens" and "Aristocrats of the Trees," belong to the very highest order of horticultural literature. The book is abundantly illustrated with well executed half-tones from photographs largely taken by Wilson, who become the principal subject in characteristic post, although the numerous photographs are not the least in interest. The dedication is to Dr. Wilson's daughter, Muriel. A book to treasure, our one murmur about it is that we wish it were again as long.

S. S. B.

STRAY THOUGHTS

My thoughts this time will be "stray," ranging from Cactus to Aquatics, from Desert to Tropical vegetation, which requires water in abundance to bring it to perfection. In the Wernikg Botanic Garden, grows several clumps of a Cactus under the name *Cereus spachianus*, which Bailey says is not a true *Cereus*. I shall not argue the point as to its relationship in the tribe Cactaceae, but endeavor to describe its wondrous beauty when in bloom, that the reader may be enthused to include it in a collection when growing Cacti. The stems are columnar, clean and straight, of a yellow complexion, some of them eight feet tall, six inches diameter. The plants branch freely at the base, the youngsters grow straight up alongside the mother. A peculiarity of the inflorescence is that the flowers are borne on the summit of the column, and in a circle. Moreover they are diurnal, and remain in all their glorious grandeur for two days. Of the purest white, six inches diameter, they present a very spectacular scene when 15 to 20 flowers are open at one time. I have dwelt on this subject at some length for the reason that of all Cacti grown in that garden, it is the most desirable. The next one, which is quite as floriferous, are two species of *Echinopsis*—*Multiplex*, produces pink flowers; *Turbinata*, white flowers four inches diameter, and about six inches long. Fifty of those flowers open at one time completely covers the ground, and hides the pincushion-like plants. This species multiplies rapidly, the little balls root readily, and if given some water grow easily. Right here it may be said that the majority of Cacti grown in this Southland are Exotics, and must be watered freely during the summer months if they are to do their best, and show their true character.

Chamaesorus silvestri, also known as Peanut Cactus, is as temperamental as a Movie Star is said to be. The flowers are a vivid scarlet. It creeps over the ground, sometimes. Three stalks of a species known as *Cereus Serpentinus* have been grafted with this little foreigner, as an experiment to find out what it will do when "up in the air." Oh, the game of gardening is an interesting game to play. I have discovered that, if given water, the *Cereus serpentinus* makes four times the growth during one season than if kept on the dry side. It, too, blooms during the day, though the flowers endure but a day. They are produced on the entire length of the column in great abundance. Recently I came into possession of a plant under the name, *Schlumbergia Gaertneri*, a flat jointed species, also bearing scarlet flowers. It seems to be a diminutive species. It shall be given a try-out in the open and under lath. The *Echinocereus coccineus* which I collected last year in the Pinal mountains of Arizona are growing nicely, though they show no sign of flowering. The roots had to be all cut away from the plants before the Horticultural Commission would admit them to the state. It is a robust species, and very cespitose. My dream of a bed of the brilliant red flowers may come true next season. And now for a water plant; one of the

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dainty little aquatics which may be grown in a bowl and do well if placed in full sun, and the water changed ever few days, this is easily done with a pitcher, pouring the water until it is clear in the bowl. A peculiarity of this plant is that the flowers grow on the petiole, just beneath the leaf, instead of from the crown of the plant, as most well behaved plants do. The name of this gem is now known as *Nymphoides indicum*, though when I first began to grow it it was known as *Limnanthemum*. It doesn't belong to the water Lily tribe. The flowers are of the purest white, feathery in form, and last but a day, a new flower appearing every day during the warm weather. Murry Horne tells me that *Baileya multiradiata* over which I became very enthusiastic last April as it grew on the desert has been grown in London Parks to the delight of the gardeners over there. I seems we must go abroad to learn of the merits of our Native Flora. *Eugenia braziliensis*; two trees grown from seed which I collected in Honolulu are on trial in the Garden referred to above. The foliage is decidedly lanceolate, four inches long. The fruit as it grows on the Island is about the size of a Tartarian cherry, and very delicious. If it fits into the scheme of things economic in this Southland, we shall have a valuable addition to our list of fruits.

PETER D. BARNHART.

California, the Garden-Paradise of the Union

is a slogan by no means employed convincingly as it might well be. Visitors from less favored regions may be hard to convince of the true facts as to our superior climate, unless they should make a stay of at least a whole year. But anyone at all acquainted with the plant-world should be most readily convinced of the validity of above claim by even a superficial glance at the exotic inhabitants of our gardens and parks. For truly, there are few plants indeed that do not find a spot favorable for their cultivation in some part of our state. Golden Gate Park, for instance, while of world-wide fame as a masterpiece of the landscape artist, might well lay serious claims to being one of the worlds really important Botanic Gardens. Without urging this aspect of the park too seriously, it may nevertheless be worth mentioning that the Park's collection of exotics now numbers over 4,000 species of plants, of which over one-third represent the introductions of the last few years. Many of these recently introduced novelties are of course still very much in the experimental stage, both as to cultural success and ornamental worth. Most of them, though, are indigenous to regions with climatic and other conditions similar to ours, and are almost sure to be a success somewhere in California; and certainly deserve to become more widely known.

—ERIC WALTHER.

(Items marked with an asterisk are of special merit.)

**Abelia floribunda* Decn. Mexico, 2 to 4 ft. tall, evergreen, with spreading branches, glossy leaves and tubular, carmine flowers 1½ inches long. Prefers moisture, half shade, light soil. A first class acquisition.

Acacia hastulata Smith, Australia, 2 to 4 ft. tall, evergreens, abundance of pale yellow blossoms. While able to stand full sun it remains neat of habit longer if not neglected too much.

Acer campbelli Hook f. and Thom. This maple grows in Sikkim, India, at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 feet, there becoming tall trees. As most members of the genus, it also needs good soil and abundant moisture.

Aster fruticosus L. This shrubby aster from South Africa is of promise as a drought-resistant, flowering shrub. It grows 2 to 3 ft. high, likes full sun, and produces numbers of violet flowers.

Aulax cneorifolia Knight, South Africa, height 2 to 6 feet, flowers yellow, being a member of the family Proteaceae, this bush probably will succeed better in light soil not permitted to dry out too much. It will very likely stand full sun.

Banksia. A few general remarks on the genus may be desirable. It is a member of the family Proteaceae, so characteristic of the Flora of both South Africa and Australia. The name was given it to honor the Botanical patron of Captain Cookes Voyages, Sir J. Banks. The inflorescence is quite distinctive, being typical bottle-brush-shape. As most members of the family, this also is usually most successful in rather light soil, free from lime or alkali, containing sand and humus, a reasonable supply of moisture, and full sun.

Banksia baxteri R. Br. grows rather tall.

Banksia collina R. Br. This red and yellow-flowered species becomes 3 to 12 feet tall, has flowered here, and is well worth growing. It is one of the few species that may be propagated by means of cuttings.

Banksia lehmanii Meissn.

Banksia quercifolia R. Br. Height 5 to 6 feet, flowers brownish-yellow.

Banksia verticillata R. Br. In time this becomes a small tree; its flowers are said to be yellow.

Boronia elatior Baerl. Height to 4 feet, flowers bright rosy-purple, very abundant. Foliage aromatic when crushed. In spite of its being an Australian this prefers partial shade and moisture. Humus, sandy soil may be an additional condition contributing to its success.

Boronia megastigma Ne es. An old-timer, but rarely seen nowadays in our gardens. The strongly scented flowers are its most attractive feature, even though the particular aroma may be disliked by some. This likes shade even more than the preceding.

**Buddleia colvillei* Hook and Thoms. The genus *Buddleia* is of course well known, but this largest-flowered species is still very rare in our gardens. It differs from all others in that the flowers are produced in terminal panicles on shoots made the preceding season, so that cutting back of the bush, as is customary with other species of the genus, will prevent flowering. The flowers are light purple, and quite showy. Light shade and abundant moisture are indicated for this Indian species, which has now been flowering for several seasons in the Park, Mr. Hugh Evans' garden at Santa Monica, etc.

**Buddleia salvifolia* Lam. A native of South Africa, this species stands full sun, needs little water, will grow in heavy soil. It is a spreading, evergreen bush 5 to 6 feet tall producing an abundance of terminal panicles of pale lilac flowers deliciously scented.

Calceolaria violacea Cav. A distinct shrubby species from Chile. The blossoms are a delicate blush, at least in the shade, which the plant prefers, as it also does light soil and abundant moisture.

Callicoma serratifolia Cunoniaceae. Ande., Australia. Very distinctive evergreen shrub or small tree, at home reaching 40 feet, but with us probably much smaller. The flowers are golden-yellow.

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low, aggregated in large heads, but even the foliage alone makes this worth growing. Probably does not want to be kept too dry.

Callitris actinostrobos F. Muell. One of the several queer Conifers native to Australia, this should stand some drought. It forms a dense shrub and might be useful for forming low hedges.

Ceanothus veitchianus Hook. Said to be a hybrid of *C. thyrsiflorus* and *C. rigidus*, this form has long been cultivated in English gardens, and on account of its gracefully spreading habit and numerous deep blue flowers well deserves a place in our gardens. Should succeed anywhere with us.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum Sieb. & Zucc. Trochodendraceae, Japan. A deciduous tree from Japan notable by reason of the purplish color of the young leaves that turn yellow and scarlet before being shed. Needs rich soil and moisture.

**Ceratostigma willmottianum*. A new shrubby Plumbago from Western China, this is easily the finest, new, blue-flowered sub-shrub of our gardens today. Height to 5 feet, this may be cut back to the ground if desired. Likes sun, is not particular as to soil providing this does not get too dry.

**Chamaelaucium uncinatum* Schad. Myrtaceae, Australia. Bearing some resemblance to *Leptospermum* in foliage, habit and flowers, this recent introduction of Mr. Hugh Evans of Santa Monica is destined to become one of the most valuable new ornamentals of our discriminating planters. The habit is graceful, the slender branches spread, attaining a height of about 5 feet, and bear lax panicles of blossoms in size and color resembling apple blossoms.

**Cistus purpureus* Lam. This is surely the finest rockrose in cultivation here today. It is a hybrid of *Cistus ladaniferus* and *villosus*, showing its descent from the latter by the bright rose-purple of its petals. These are of a much cleaner shade though, and carry a basal blotch similar to that present in its other parent. The habit is compact, spreading, height 2 to 3 feet. Likes sun, not too heavy soil, enough water, especially in the South, probably is averse to alkali. Subject to attack by scale.

**Clethra arborea* Ait. Native of Madeira. Height 6 to 20 feet, with green, glossy leaves 3 to 4 inches long. The flowers are small and white, but borne in abundant, terminal, paniculate racemes somewhat resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. The blossoms are fragrant. Not standing much frost, this does better with partial shelter, and likes moisture. First class.

Convolvulus Cneorum, a sub-shrub from S. Europe, whose silvery foliage is unique.

Dryandra formosa R. Br. Another Protead from West Australia, where it is found at King George Sound. It is closely related to *Banksia* but the flowers are distinct by the presence of a basal involution similar to that of *Protea*. Their color is orange and yellow, and if the specific name, which means "beautiful," is justified, this is well worth growing. It reaches a height of 8 to 15 feet, will grow in full sun, and may require light soil, with moisture supplied at least occasionally.

Enkianthus sp. This belongs to a genus of the Ericaceae, that is related to *Andromeda*, has

gracefully nodding, small flowers, leaves that are often deciduous, but usually turn some bright color before falling. Needs moisture, light, humus soil, perhaps partial shade and will not stand lime or alkali.

Euryops athanasiae. From South Africa, this is a bush reaching a height of 2 to 4 feet, the flowerheads have yellow rays to 1½ inch long. It minds neither sun, drought, nor heavy soil, if my guess is correct.

Fuchsia excorticata L. f. New Zealand. The tallest species of *Fuchsia*, in its native woods attaining a height of 40 feet. The flowers are rarely produced and scarcely showy. Likes moisture and shade.

**Fuchsia reflexa* H. Origin uncertain. Resembles the common *F. thymifolia* but has much more brightly colored flowers, and is of more dwarf habit. Suitable subject for the rock garden, likes moisture, will grow in the shade. Height, 2 to 4 feet.

Garrya thuretii Carr. A hybrid from France, between our local *Garrya elliptica* and *G. fadyenii*. To 15 feet tall, Sun.

**Grevillea uninea*. Height 3 to 5 feet. Flowers brilliant red. Sun, light soil; will grow from cuttings.

**Grevillea wilsoni* A. Cunn. A West Australian species becoming 3 to 5 feet tall. This has not flowered here.

Hakea. Another Australian genus of the Proteaceae, all of which like sun, need little water, and will thrive in almost any soil.

Hakea erinacea. Meissn. Height 2 to 3 feet, from the famous Swan River region.

Hakea. incarsata R. Br. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Hakea. Multilineata Meissn. A tall shrub or small tree closely related to the better known *Hakea laurina*, and said to have even more showy flowers.

Hakea platysperma. Hook. From the Swan River; this has leaves to 5 inches long, and equally enormous seeds.

Hakea trifurcata. R. Bs. West Australia, height 8 to 10 feet; flowers white, habit most graceful.

**Heterocentron roseum*. A. Br. and Bouche. A Mexican sub-shrub, belongs to the Melastomaceae, the family of well known *Lasiandra*; this makes large panicles of deep rose flowers. Likes moisture, but is not very frost-resistant. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Hovea elliptica. Easily the finest blue-flowered shrub that ever came out of Australia.

Ilex diphyre Wall. From the Himalayas, this holly is quite distinct from the ordinary English Holly. Its ability to withstand drought is well being worth tested. Height to 30 feet, berries red.

Kunzea peduncularis. F. Muell. Another Australian myrtle of extremely graceful habit. Flowers white, very freely borne. Likes sun, may become to 1 foot tall. At times the flower buds drop off, which may be a consequence of a too dry atmosphere, or too heavy soil, or perhaps alkali.

Lavatera olbia. A rosy-flowered Mallow from S. Europe.

Litsea calicaris. Beath and Kook. New Zealand. Laurel family. An ornamental foliage plant well worthy of a place in our gardens. Likes moisture and some shade. The anthers are peculiar.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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